

# The Library Assistant:

*The Official Journal of the Library Assistants' Association.*

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## ANNOUNCEMENT.

The next meeting of the Association will take the form of an afternoon visit to the **Sir John Soane's Museum**, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, on **Wednesday, 17th April, at 3.30 p.m.** The Curator, Mr. Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., will meet the party and describe the chief objects of interest.

The Soane Museum is one of the little-known places in London which is worthy of a visit, and contains, besides a valuable collection of books, mss. and antiquities, a great many pictures, among them being a large collection of Hogarth's, notably the well-known series called "A Rake's Progress." One writer describes the place as "a fairy palace of *vertu*," and another says of it "the crowded and labyrinthine house leaves an impression as of a feverish dream."

## EDITORIAL.

**Future Distribution of this Journal.**—We avail ourselves of the opportunity of thanking those who have so kindly offered to superintend the distribution of batches of *Assistants* in library systems to which large numbers are sent. The Council appreciates the services of these volunteers and hopes that as a result a considerable economy may be effected. Any further offers of assistance will be gratefully accepted. Arrangements are being made by which it is hoped that members will receive their journals almost as promptly as by the present system, but it is just possible that owing to the Easter holidays there may be a slight delay in the distribution of the present issue.

**The "Record" Cataloguing Page.**—The interesting and useful page devoted to cataloguing and classification problems, which was commenced in the *Library Association Record* for January is continued in the February issue. The problems

discussed are the use of coloured cards for ephemeral literature, the "de" prefix, and forename entries. The proposed bibliographical section is unavoidably postponed.

**Library Association Examinations.**—The particular attention of assistants is directed to the announcement of the examination dates which appear elsewhere in our columns. The latest date for entry is the 13th of April. Candidates are reminded that one or other of the prescribed essays (as announced in our last issue) must be prepared before the examination day.

### FROM WITHOUT AND WITHIN.

A reply to "Suggestions by which Public Libraries could be of increased assistance to the community."\*

#### FROM ONE OF THE COMMUNITY.

A onetime library assistant, now, alas! one of the common herd, has read with avidity and interest the recent above-named article, and ventures to pass a few remarks thereon.

The first of the suggested improvements (increased facilities to borrowers) would meet methinks with the heartiest approbation of most of the unoffending public. In the district in which I have the honour to reside we (the public) are separated from that which our souls long for and our minds desire by an ingenious arrangement of numbers and slits which are (I solemnly affirm it) calculated to ruin the eyesight of the rising generation. There is a cryptic wording over the top of this device to the effect that "reds are out and greens are in"—one wonders if the inventor was a railway guard or a chess-player. At all events, this game of book-hunting by numbers does not seem popular, for many a time have I caught the weary borrower mildly protesting to an equally weary maiden on the other side of this numerical atrocity, and she, with a comprehending smile, fetches books from their hiding places without the "official" way of "finding."

Regarding the second point (formation of children's libraries), I only know of one library where the writer's indictment is proven—there may be others, but, personally, I have been exceptionally struck with the way in which public libraries (despite the rate limitation) have succeeded in catering for the juvenile population, and as the education of children is largely a matter for the Board of Education, one rather wonders whether librarians would not have been wiser in concentrating upon the adolescents and adults rather than squandering their substance

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\*See the *Library Assistant* for February.

in all directions. There are some boroughs where children under 14 have the benefits of a special juvenile library, of their own day school libraries, and of Sunday School libraries also. It is also a point for discussion whether there are more than twenty books for juveniles worth reading, and it would probably be infinitely more valuable if by story-hours, lectures, and similar devices these classics were made so living to the child mind that the Henty-Fenn style of literature for boys, and the Carey-Finlay outlook for girls would so pale by contrast, that a revival of the cult (in the form of a rage for Garvice-Barclay) in later life would become impossible. One is not, of course, belittling the beautiful nature and general knowledge books for children which are happily becoming common, but one is rather doubtful if children read these without assistance, and, after all, the librarian's first duty is to instil a love of *reading*—do not let us encroach upon the purely school domain of "teaching."

Which brings me to the third point, "The closer co-operation between school and library authorities." Everyone agrees that such a state is desirable, but in practice, the thing does not work out somehow. Probably the flaw lies in the fact that there is no "official" approval of the idea. Much as one deprecates the too great oversight of bureaucracy, yet within limits it has advantages. If, for instance, some sort of arrangement could be made whereby the reading and literature lessons in schools were given by the librarians of the borough, and in return, the teachers took a hand in the routine of issuing and entering books, or of applying their specialised knowledge to the answering of a reference reader's questions, a load might be lightened on either side, and life be made less monotonous for both. To be perfectly serious, the bond (which is very real) betwixt schools and libraries *must* be strengthened and ratified, or our educational policy will inevitably suffer. Here we have two engines of knowledge ready and willing to be used, and the necessary oil and couplings are somehow absent. When will teachers and librarians cease talking, earnestly confer, and set the wheels in motion?

As for advertisement, scientific or otherwise, this person of no importance has small use. The proof of the pudding is in the eating—give your public reasonable facilities, clean books, hygienically and morally, and a rapid and pleasant service, and your money will not need to be squandered in advertising. When I see a library, or, for that matter, a shop or any article of commerce unpopular, no borrowers, no custom—then I know it is from the elemental standpoints unworthy. The well-patronized library—and I have one in my mind—is a place where the public is not patronized by the assistants; the books are clean, frequently renewed and new; where there is an open access system

in its freest style; popular fortnightly lectures; and no other advertisement in the little town where the library is the centre of mental activity. Unless the style of presenting masterpieces on the films can be very greatly improved—please don't advise it. I have a distinct and horrid recollection of seeing "Lorna Doone" on the kinematograph which has for ever spoilt that romance for me. There is a delicacy conveyed to the senses by the reading of a book which the lifeless, voiceless portrayal by moving pictures can never instil, and, moreover, such is my opinion of the public that were we to give "filmed books" the printer might close his works and the library its doors. Travel pictures, nature stories, even Charlie Chaplin if you will, but spare the great novelists.

With the last remarks of M.M.B. one is in complete accord. In some cases—though by no means in all—public libraries have failed, and almost deserve the term which Lord Rosebery applied to them "public mausoleums." To me one of the saddest sights is to see treasures unsuitably housed in badly lighted, ill-ventilated buildings, and behind barriers of laws and customs and other things of human erection; and yet, musing awhile, what we have *allowed* to grow we can and must pull down—it falls to us, if we have any true vision, to be pioneers in the new era—the people need educating in how to attain real knowledge; how to read books; and which books to read. There is a real need and a true desire for these things—who is competent to help? In a library with a staff of ten assistants, cannot each one specialise on one or two subjects—know all about it and the books thereon, choosing such subjects as appeal to him. Then, when the would-be-student of social questions needs help, along comes your social specialist with his store of knowledge; your historical enquirer—you have a historical expert to assist; give each assistant his or her own domain to study; to suggest books upon; to advise aspiring students—to make a romance of knowledge and adventure for himself—to be King of his Country.

Let us "take up arms against a sea of troubles and by opposing end them." The great poet was just a little wrong—surely he meant "mend" them, and by way of encouragement may I quote a less bright star who in a satire on the man of peace remarks truly and sagely:

"You've got to fight for what you want  
Or want and go without."

Librarians (and others), take note, and may the next decade see legislative changes in favour of educational extension which will be worthily used by those who are "following on."

## EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

It is pleasant to know that in some of the training camps to which the lads reaching military age are sent provision is made for the continuation of their general education. In one such camp the organization for this work is admirably carried out, earnest effort being made to turn out efficient citizens as well as efficient soldiers. Of course the time at the disposal of the authorities is very limited, but regular arrangements are made for attendance at classes, some of which count as parades or drills and are compulsory, while others are voluntary. Lectures by the foremost authorities on all subjects are given, and the establishment of a cinema for instructive as well as recreational purposes is looked for in the near future. One branch of the work consists of a wonderfully well selected library of a thousand volumes, the catalogue of which lies before us now. It is in classified form, typed and duplicated, with a subject index, and is the production of a well-known provincial librarian now serving with the Colours. From a "Foreword" we learn that the library is indebted to a County Education Committee and the Oxford Tutorial Class Committee for the loan of a certain number of valuable books in the historical sections, the remainder of the books having been purchased. The library is intended to serve the three-fold purpose of (a) encouraging and developing the habit of study and mental recreation among the men and boys of the brigade, (b) assisting teachers in the preparation of lectures for parade classes, (c) enabling students belonging to the voluntary evening classes to follow up their studies by reference to the best literature of their subject. To enable students to have access to the best and most expensive literature arrangements have been made with the Central Library for Students, London, to supply on loan text-books and technical works which on account of expense or other consideration, it is not possible to add permanently to the library. We are strongly inclined to believe that the whole of this particular educational scheme owes not a little to the inspiration, energy and enthusiasm of another provincial librarian who holds an important post in this Brigade, while we know that the actual compilation of the library catalogue and the administration of the library is the work of a former member of our Association. This is a very gratifying thought: we are most of us aware of earnest, single-minded men in the profession, men possessed of an unswerving faith in the value of a properly organized library with the opportunities it offers for self-culture and mental development, and here we have an example of this belief being courageously thrust forward where the circumstances seem to offer ample justification for its operation,

but where it would have been so easy to have withheld one's hand. We cannot but admire the high-minded purpose of our colleagues, the devotion to an ideal, and we congratulate them very sincerely on the manner in which the enterprise has been so far carried through, trusting that they may witness their reward in the influence of the library on the lives of young men who made use of it. There are many dark sides to the military life and there is great need for every kind of activity calculated to lead men away from the snares that beset them; in books and reading many find refuge from pursuits or occupations of the idle hour that are anything but up-lifting in their effects, while who knows what may be the far-reaching influence of the right book introduced to a developing mind just becoming conscious of itself and its relation to life?

### THE CARNEGIE U.K. TRUST.

We think no one will accuse us of exaggeration when we say that by far the most refreshing and interesting professional Annual Report published nowadays is issued by the committee of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. We have just received a copy of the Fourth Annual Report, and make no apology for dwelling on it at unusual length, containing, as it does, so many matters of vital importance to the profession at large.

The Committee expressed the view last year that consideration of library matters should not be deferred entirely on account of the War, and that steps should be taken to strengthen a movement which will occupy a place of increased importance after the cessation of hostilities, when various reconstructive measures—educational and social—will call for prompt attention. Endorsement of this view has been given by the increased interest taken in libraries, and their future position in the educational system of the country, by those who are engaged in the consideration of reconstruction after the War. Probably the library movement has never before received the same degree of public attention as it has received during the past twelve months. The Ministry of Reconstruction has had the question before it, and has sought considered statements from bodies and persons capable of furnishing it with observations which will be useful in its deliberations." Speaking of the urgent need for prompt removal of the present rate limitation the Report goes on to say that "There is a universal consensus of opinion in the library world that the greatest barrier to progress with which the library movement is confronted is the present limitation of rate aid: in this the committee fully concur. It is useless to expect the library movement to fulfil its enlarged function in the educational system of the future, unless adequate

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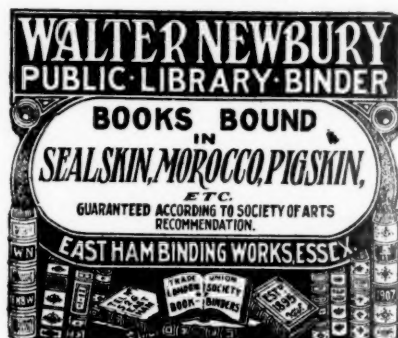
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### ROLL OF HONOUR.

In order that the Association's Roll of Honour may be as complete as possible, it is earnestly requested that all information relating to the military career of library workers shall be forwarded to the Honorary Editor of *The Library Assistant* as soon as possible.

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Hon. Secretary, Library Assistants' Association, Bromley Public Library, Poplar, E. 14.



# **LIBRARY ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION**

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## **A MEETING**

WILL BE HELD ON

**WEDNESDAY, 17th APRIL,**

**AT 3.30 P.M.,**

**At Sir John Soane's Museum**

**13, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.**

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The Curator,

**Mr. A. T. BOLTON, F.S.A.**

**Will describe the chief objects of  
Interest.**

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**All Library Workers and their friends are  
cordially invited.**

# **LIBRARY VACANCIES AND APPOINTMENTS.**

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The Council of the Library Assistants' Association has decided to make arrangements for receiving applications from librarians needing assistants, and also to register names of assistants seeking new positions. The latter should send a full statement of their age, experience and qualifications, together with an indication of the salary and position (London or Provincial) required. Librarians should state their requirements, as well as the salary offered.

No responsibility in any respect is accepted by the Council or its Officers, the arrangements merely being intended to facilitate the filling of vacancies and as a convenience to Members, to whom any advantages that may accrue are at present limited.

All communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Bromley Public Library, Brunswick Road, Poplar, E.14.

means are forthcoming for its efficient development and maintenance."

During the year under review (1917) the Committee have performed useful service by making grants to some libraries "which are crippled at the present time owing to the heavy annual charges involved by the loans obtained for library buildings." Such grants were promised during the year to Camberwell, Canterbury, Southwark, and Worksop. Nor is this all that the Trust has done for the furtherance of the library movement. Building grants have been made to Barnsley, Huddersfield, Llanelly, and Grantham. During the last two years no less a sum than "£110,000 has been promised for the erection of public library buildings after the War."

It will doubtless be remembered that last year the Committee's Report dealt at some length with the present position of librarianship, and particularly with the question of the establishment of one or two schools for librarians. "Initial steps have been taken to consider the question of the establishment of one or two schools for librarians. When these plans have matured, and a well-considered but not over-ambitious scheme is formulated, the Committee will be prepared to consider favourably a measure of financial assistance for its realisation. It would not be the function of the Trust to control, in any way, schools of this description, but funds might be placed at the disposal of the Library Association which would enable that body, as representative of library interests as a whole, to take an intimate part in their organisation and control."

The Trust has also proceeded during the year with its policy for the establishment of Rural Library Schemes, with the result that applications have been received for financial assistance towards the institution of comprehensive schemes in several areas. During the year favourable consideration has been given to a number of applications, and estimates of cost have been accepted from the following County Education Authorities:—Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Cardiganshire, and Somersetshire." When all the schemes have been established Rural Library systems will be in operation in no fewer than eighteen counties in the United Kingdom.

"The Committee are convinced that this section of their library policy is more than promising, and contains greater possibilities perhaps than any other aspect of library development. There are abundant signs already that, after the War, social amenities in rural areas will need much closer consideration than they have received in the past. Well-organised schemes, by means of which supplies of wholesome books are put within the reach of the inhabitants of more or less remote

areas, will help materially towards bettering the conditions which at present obtain."

We regret that considerations of space do not permit us to comment further on the good work accomplished by the Trust during a single year, but we think enough has been written to bring home to our readers the fact that the future of librarianship is distinctly brighter than it has ever been before, and that the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust is proving itself the greatest benefactor that the library movement has ever known. At the same time, however, it is for every assistant in the country to realize that the success or otherwise of the library movement depends largely upon the personal element introduced into it by each one of us, and that it behoves every assistant to equip himself now by every means within his power if the movement is to occupy the position in our national life after the War that some of us think it ought to, and will.

#### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION EXAMINATIONS.

The next Professional Examination of the Library Association will be held May 13th-18th, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W., and at other centres in the Provinces and Abroad. May 13th Classification, May 14th Cataloguing, May 15th Library Organisation, May 16th Library Routine, May 17th Literary History, May 18th Bibliography. Entrance fee 5s. each section.

A Preliminary Test will be held on Wednesday afternoon, 15th May. Entrance fee 2s. 6d.

Last day of entry, April 13th, 1918.

Copies of the syllabus, together with all particulars, can be obtained on application to Ernest A. Baker, M.A., D.Lit., Honorary Secretary, Education Committee, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1.

#### WAR MUSEUMS.

We have received copies of interesting booklets issued by the Imperial War Museum and by the Local War Museums Association. Partly because the organization of museums is of interest to library assistants, but more particularly because in connection both with the Imperial War Museum and the Local War Museums Association, there are sections devoted to what may be termed "bibliographical records," we venture to write a few lines which we trust will be found interesting to our readers. In regard to the first, we may preface our remarks by saying that "The War Cabinet approved of the formation of the Imperial War

Museum on the 5th March, 1917, for the purpose of collecting and ultimately exhibiting, naval and military trophies, books, pictures, broadsheets and proclamations, photographs, and other items connected with the War."

Of books, it is estimated that the library will contain more than 40,000 volumes, including all the important Government publications relating to the War. At the present time valuable gifts are being made to the library section by the United Service Institution, the Institute of Civil Engineers, public libraries, publishers and private individuals. It is classified under headings, which include: "naval and military histories, diaries, narratives, technical subjects, such as aircraft, shipping, medicine, hospitals, war relief, social economy, science, lore, psychology, philosophy, poetry, humour, and fiction. Rolls of honour, magazines, periodicals, documents, etc., are being added daily, as well as war postage stamps, paper money, bread tickets, passports, permits, etc. The collaboration of the owners of printed war relics, especially leaflets, programmes, trench journals, etc., is urgently requested, to complete the collection of printed matter relating to the War."

The museum also possesses more than 10,000 photographs, and so rapidly is the collection growing that by the end of the War, this section will probably comprise about a million prints, including portraits of all who have fallen, or have gained distinction in the way of military honours. It is desirable that photographs sent for inclusion in the collection should be unmounted and, preferably, with a view to permanency, printed on bromide paper. Another interesting section of the Museum is devoted to a collection of proclamations, posters, broadsides, etc. The proclamations and official notices issued by the Government departments, copies of the posters issued in connection with the recruiting campaigns for fighting units, munition workers, war savings, food economy, as well as commercial advertisements, announcements of war charity performances, etc., all find a place in this section. Cartoons and caricatures, particularly those emanating from neutral countries, are also eagerly sought after. Finally, "No War Museum would be complete without painting and sculpture as connected with the War; but to make this branch of historic value, it has been laid down that no representations of battles or incidents in the War will be purchased or accepted unless the artist has actually visited the battle fronts or scenes which he has delineated. In addition to such works, it is proposed to include etchings, lithographs, and coloured prints of symbolic

subjects by British and foreign artists dealing with the War, and sketches by men in the Navy, the firing line, or any training centres at home."

There are other sections, equally interesting, but it has only been possible for us to refer to those which are strictly professionally interesting to us as librarians.

The Local War Museums Association, of which Mr. C. R. Grundy, editor of *The Connoisseur*, is the prime mover, was founded to assist in the promotion of War Museums in various centres throughout the United Kingdom on May 22nd, 1917.

While a Central National Museum, such as we have previously referred to, appeals to our National and Imperial sympathies, a desire has been expressed for the establishment of memorial collections, concerned with the special interests of the great cities, as well as with those of rural and industrial towns. Material for this purpose has already, in some cases, been accumulated.

The main objective is to assist local authorities in establishing museums that shall preserve a record of the patriotism and heroism of local regiments, individual achievements of local men in the fighting forces on land and sea, local efforts in war work, and local industrial and civil employment connected with the War.

Without trespassing on the prerogatives of local authorities, who would naturally be expected to secure the majority of the objects suitable for Local Museums, it is felt that this Association can materially assist by claiming from the government such relics as possess a special local interest. The Association will thus be the accredited representative in London of the Local Museums and organise the allocation of these relics.

The first aim is to make the Museums historical and memorial, and with this object in view the Committee suggest that exhibits should be, as far as possible, educational, and that every care be taken to avoid what is trivial and unimportant. As the chief feature of the memorial side of the collections will be the Local Rolls of Honour, these should be arranged with due regard to permanency and artistic effect.

In some places, space in existing public buildings may not be available; in these cases, pending the provision of more permanent homes, it might be well to house the collections in temporary structures; it is hoped many will be available on the conclusion of peace. Moreover, if this course were adopted it would give an opportunity of forming

a more mature judgment as to the suitability of the material collected for final exhibition.

It is proposed to prepare a scheme for the consideration of local authorities, and to seek their co-operation. With this end in view, it has been decided to form a Museums Advisory Committee, to include representatives of the principal Local Museums throughout the country, and a General Council consisting of representative men connected with county administration and the various municipalities and governing bodies in the rural and urban districts.

## PROCEEDINGS.

By kind invitation of the Honorary Secretary, the March General Meeting was held at the Bromley Public Library, Poplar, on Wednesday evening, 13th March. Instead of the usual discussion of technical subjects, Miss Margaret E. Day gave an interesting lecture on Geoffrey Chaucer. Commencing with an account of Chaucer's personal life and of the historic background in which he lived, the lecturer proceeded to deal at some length with his Prologue to "The Canterbury Tales." The lecture was admirably illustrated with a series of lantern slides showing the characters depicted in the "Tales," taken from the Ellesmere Manuscript in the British Museum. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mrs. Thorne very kindly provided light refreshments, and Mr. Procter, of the Leeds Public Libraries, entertained the meeting with some music. Altogether a most pleasant evening was spent.

### NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.

By kind permission of the Mayor, the North Western Branch and the Manchester Library Assistants held a Joint Meeting in the Mayor's Dining Room, Town Hall, Bolton, on Wednesday, 20th March. Over sixty members and friends were present. Mr. Frank Helliwell, Chief Assistant Librarian of Preston, occupied the chair, and amongst the delegates present were Mr. Archibald Sparke, F.R.S.L., F.L.A. (President elect), Chief Librarian, Bolton, Messrs. L. Stanley Jast, Deputy Chief Librarian, Manchester, J. Pomfret (Darwen), J. W. Singleton (Accrington), C. H. Bennett (Manchester), J. D. Gifford, T. L. Yates, the Misses Quinn, Hogarth, Simpson, Nowell, Mart, Thompson, Price, Bluck, E. Shuttleworth, Blears (all of Bolton), Payne, McLardy, Jordan (Manchester), Bamber (Accrington), and the Acting Hon. Secretary.

Mr. F. Helliwell moved that Mr. Archibald Sparke, F.R.S.L., F.L.A., be elected President, and Mr. R. G. Williams seconded, both speakers paying high tribute to the qualities of Mr. Sparke and his sympathetic interest in the work of the Branch. Mr. Sparke then took the chair and gave his address, which will appear in our next number.

On the motion of Mr. Pomfret, seconded by Mr. Gifford, the President was thanked for his very able address.

The Mayor, Mr. Ald. Knowles Edge, attended for a short time and welcomed the delegates. The subject of "National Reconstruction and Public Libraries," was introduced for discussion by Mr. Jast, who said that the library's part in any scheme of reconstruction was absolutely vital. He dealt with the relation of the library to education, and said the school was the place where a pupil was taught to learn, and the library the place where he actually learned. It was because the library had not been complementary to the school that we got so many educated fools. In the world of

books a pupil could make his own selection and choice, and exercise his own powers of thought, apart from the domination of the teacher. It was self-development in an atmosphere of freedom. Mr. Jast spoke of the necessity of training children in the reading of the correct books, and said that the first thing to do in the children's room was to get away from the atmosphere of the school, to place in charge, preferably, a married woman, and from the point of view of discipline, to allow the children to form their own committee of government. The speaker also dealt with the subject of commercial and technical periodicals.

Messrs. Pomfret, Singleton, Sparke, Cranshaw, Williams, and Gifford took part in the discussion that followed. Votes of thanks were accorded to the Mayor, for the use of the room in which to hold the meeting, and to Mr. Jast. At the conclusion of the meeting, over 40 members and friends adjourned to a café for tea, which was followed by a game of whist. Miss Threlfall, Bolton, secured the ladies' prize, and Mr. Williams, Bolton, the gentlemen's, both prizes being generously given by the President, Mr. Sparke, and one of the most successful and enjoyable meetings of the Branch then came to a close.

### L.A.A. ROLL OF HONOUR (continued).

#### WOUNDED.

\***Pte. L. J. Turner** (Queen's R.W.S.) has been slightly wounded while serving with the Palestine Force, but we are glad to learn that he is making satisfactory progress.

#### PROMOTIONS, ETC.

**George Bennett** (R.E.) of the Hampstead Public Libraries, has been promoted to the rank of lance-corporal.

\***W. R. Bridge** (R.A.M.C.) of the Battersea Public Libraries, has been promoted to the rank of lance corporal.

\***Pte. A. E. Cummins** (Queen's R.W.S.) of the Kingston-on-Thames Public Library, now serving with the Palestine Force, has gained a "distinction" certificate for signalling. He tied top with one other out of four hundred men, and has received an autograph letter from General Allenby. He is the first man in his battalion to receive similar congratulations.

\***M. B. Joseph** (R.F.C.) of the Lambeth Public Libraries, has been promoted to the rank of 2nd lieutenant.

†**A. Cecil Piper**, librarian of the Winchester Public Library, has been promoted to the rank of sergeant.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

Gwendoline **Bates** and Olive **Westell**, Public Library, Luton: Associates.

**North-Western Branch: Associates:** Doris E. Bluck and Dorothy Mart, Central Lending Library, Bolton.

#### CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

\***MILDRED M. BARNETT**, junior assistant, Brighton, has been promoted a senior assistant in the same library.

†**MIZPAH GILBERT**, librarian of the Gilstrap Public Library, Newark, has been appointed librarian of the Liverpool Lyceum.

\***F. HELLIWELL**, of the Rochdale Public Libraries, has been appointed chief assistant, Preston.

**EDITH LEE**, has been appointed temporary chief librarian, Wigan.

\*Member, L.A.A. †Fellow, L.A.A.